

The War Fifty Years Ago

Kentucky Invaded by Confederates—This Drives State Into Armed Support of the Union—Governor Magoffin's Neutrality Policy Voted Down—General Polk and General Zollicoffer Enter State From Opposite Sides—Grant Seizes Paducah and Proclaims Intention to Respect Rights of All Loyal Citizens. General Buckner Makes Movement Against Louisville. General Anderson, Hero of Sumter, on the Scene. His Ill Health Makes General Sherman His Successor—Privateer Jeff Davis Sunk Off St. Augustine.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON
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THE invasion of Kentucky by the Confederates on Sept. 4, 1861, drove that state into armed support of the Union. Up to that time she had been neutral, refusing to furnish her quota of troops to the Federal government, but at the same time opposing the secession of the cotton states. While many of her citizens enlisted in both armies, she would not permit troops of either side to set foot on her soil. This proved in the end an illogical and impossible position. In the life and death struggle that was going on in the nation there could be no neutrals. Every state was compelled to take sides, and this was especially true of Kentucky, situated

quest of Kentuckians and said that he had every reason to believe a majority of the people of the state were in favor of their retention. Therefore he would not withdraw them. Mr. Davis replied in general terms that his government had respected the neutrality of Kentucky and would do so. Yet it was at about this time that General Leonidas Polk was planning his invasion of the state, a move that Davis almost immediately approved as a military "necessity."

Confederates Invade Kentucky.

General Polk occupied Hickman and Chalk bluffs, near Columbus, on Sept. 4. His excuse for the action was that Union troops had been recruited in Kentucky and depots established, that Federal fortifications had been erected

and pushed the Confederates to the river. He said that he had every reason to believe a majority of the people of the state were in favor of their retention. Therefore he would not withdraw them. Mr. Davis replied in general terms that his government had respected the neutrality of Kentucky and would do so. Yet it was at about this time that General Leonidas Polk was planning his invasion of the state, a move that Davis almost immediately approved as a military "necessity."

The signature to this proclamation, "U. S. Grant," did not command the attention that would have been given it one year later, but was doubtless hailed with joy by the loyal citizens of Paducah, who forthwith tore down the Confederate flags.

On the day previous to Grant's occupation of Paducah Governor Magoffin had shown his hand. The legislature had already met on Sept. 2, and three days later Magoffin sent in a message demanding that the Union troops under Nelson at "Camp Dick Robinson" and other bands raised in the state should be withdrawn. In response the legislature took exactly the opposite tack. By decisive majorities it passed resolutions demanding that the Confederate troops withdraw and voted down an amendment including the Union troops in the order; declared that the soil of Kentucky had been invaded and called on the governor to summon the military forces of the state to drive out the invaders; asked the national government for aid and assistance and requested General Robert Anderson, the hero of Fort Sumter, who had since been assigned to Kentucky, to enter upon "the discharge of his duties."

This was putting Kentucky into the contest with a vengeance. Governor Magoffin promptly vetoed the resolutions, but the legislature no less promptly passed them over his veto. Not only so, but it took other steps to put Kentucky on an armed footing as a Union state and to place its war supplies and soldiers at the disposal of the national government. At last the fiction of neutrality was cast aside, and the Blue Grass State took her stand with her sisters at the north.

Heretofore the line of battle had been a broken one, extending through Virginia and what is now West Virginia, ending with Kentucky and resuming its course again through Missouri. Now the gap was filled, and the line became continuous from Missouri in the west to Virginia in the east.

Buckner Threatens Louisville.

Generals Polk and Zollicoffer were not the only Confederates to invade the state. Simon B. Buckner, formerly of the Kentucky state guard, but now a Confederate brigadier, rapidly entered the state with the design to capture Louisville. He was swiftly apprehended by railroad when the authorities took alarm and sent out an engine to investigate. This was captured by Buckner, but the fireman escaped, got a handcar and ran back to the city to give the alarm. General Anderson interposed a Union force, and Buckner stopped at Bowling Green.

Kentucky's action had immediate political effects. Senator John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, John Morgan and others in sympathy with the south now departed from the state and took up arms for the Confederacy. On the other hand, the Union men began active measures for defense. General Anderson was placed in command, but on account of ill health delegated the task to General William T. Sherman, who established a camp near that of Buckner at Bowling Green.

Both sides had entertained great hopes of winning Kentucky, and it is probable that the Confederate authorities counted on the movements of Polk, Zollicoffer and Buckner to balance the scale in their favor. Instead they had exactly the opposite effect and forced Kentucky into the arms of the Union.

Almost simultaneously with General Polk's occupation of Columbus General Zollicoffer had entered the other end of the state. He crossed at Cumberland ford, captured a number of home guards and took Cumberland. Later he announced to Governor Magoffin that the safety of Tennessee demanded that the Confederates occupy three mountain in the vicinity of Cumberland, which had been done. The Union men claimed that the simultaneous occurrence of these two widely separated movements of Polk and Zollicoffer and the immediate approval of President Davis indicated a preconcerted plan to invade the state.

Grant Seizes Paducah.

General U. S. Grant was at this time in command of the Union forces in southeastern Missouri and moved immediately. Polk had entered Kentucky on Sept. 4. Zollicoffer on the 5th, and Grant threw his forces across the river and seized Paducah on the 6th. He found Confederate flags flying in the town in anticipation of the seizure of the place by the Confederates. In fact, the southern forces were only sixteen miles distant, but turned back when informed that Paducah was already occupied by the Federals. Grant issued the following proclamation:

"I have come among you, not as an enemy, but as your fellow citizen; not to maltreat or annoy you, but to respect and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens.

"An enemy in rebellion against our common government has taken possession of and planted his guns on the soil of Kentucky and fired upon you. Columbus and Hickman are in his hands. He is marching upon your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy, to assist the authority and sovereignty of your government.

"I have nothing to do with opinions and shall deal only with armed rebellion and its allies and abettors. You can pursue your usual avocations with-

ing friendship for the United States.

THIN BLOOD MEANS FAILURE

The Lament, "I Lack Energy to Do My Work," Is Common Among Those Who Are Anaemic.

The man or woman whose blood is thin cannot succeed. Rich, red blood means energy, courage, strong nerves, will power, the elements that go to make health and happiness. It means a large measure of success in life. Thin blood means debility, weak nerves, poor appetite, sleeplessness, conditions that so handicap the victim that failure is certain.

"About eight years ago when I was living at Hutchinson, Kans.," says Mrs. C. H. Myers, of No. 165 West Cedar avenue, Enid, Okla., "I became generally run down and my blood was turning to water. I was pale, weak, and emaciated and lacked energy to do my work. I had severe pains through the back and at times was in bed for a day or so and once for three weeks.

"The doctors' medicines helped me for a time only but I was not cured. They said that I was suffering from general debility and bloodlessness. A friend, who had been cured of debility by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urged me to try them. I was cured after taking a few boxes. I have used the pills in my family whenever a tonic was needed and have never had to call a physician since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a certain blood-builder and are especially adapted for the treatment of diseases arising from a lack of blood. In no disease is their use more suitable than in anaemia, which is particularly common in children of school age. The disease is stealthy in fastening itself on its victims but its approach may be detected by the peculiar pallor, languor, indisposition to exertion, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. The presence of these symptoms in the young girl or boy indicates that the blood is lacking in richness and purity. If the blood is neglected proper growth and health are impossible.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes for \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Our booklet, "Diseases of the Blood," is free on request and should be read by every sufferer from thin or impure blood.

POLICE COURT

Six defendants faced Judge Monsarrat this morning, charged with assault and battery. They were Mr. and Mrs. Hayama, Japanese; Manuel Vasconcellos and Manuel Correa, Portuguese; Kuluia Kealula, Hawaii, and M. Mikiforoff, Russian. Most of them were discharged.

George Hao, arrested on a charge of embezzlement, was committed to the circuit court. He told the court, that he was guilty and was ready to accept the sentence of the court.

H. Higgins, arrested on a serious charge will be tried next Friday morning. He will be represented by L. M. Strauss. C. A. Gulick, who violated the automobile ordinance was in court, but owing to the absence of Motorcycle Officer Chilton, the matter was put over until next Saturday morning.

Tchida, whose name had been on police court calendar for some time, was tried this morning. Three drunks were each taxed a small fine.

UPHOLD DISTRICT COURT ON SPLIT DECISION

The supreme court yesterday afternoon upheld the verdict of Judge Monsarrat in the district court when he convicted Hu Song of furnishing opium. Chief Justice Robertson dissented to the decision of Justices Perry and De Bolt.

The whole of the case swung on the meaning of the word furnish. Judge Robinson when the case came to him in the circuit court reversed the verdict of the district magistrate. The opinion of the supreme court says in part. The word "furnish" is a comprehensive term and includes many different ways by which an article may be supplied or delivered by one person to and accepted by another. And, while the word "furnish" would, ordinarily, include within its meaning most transactions showing a sale and delivery of the article sold, yet it would probably not include all sales, such for instance as a sale without actual delivery of the article.

Again, "Where the defendant is charged with the offense of furnishing opium to another in violation of the statute and the evidence shows a sale and delivery of the opium by the defendant to another, a conviction of the defendant by the magistrate must be sustained."

Announcement of the marriage of John Donaldson Nichols, a Harvard football star of five years ago, and Countess von Geylandt, daughter of Count von Geylandt, member of the Dutch Parliament, has been made in New York.

The cruiser Cincinnati has been ordered in commission at the Mare Island navy yard, not later than November 15, to relieve the New Orleans, ordered home from the Asiatic station for repairs.

Closing-Out Sale

Of the Entire Stock of Dry Goods
50c. on the Dollar and Less

Great preparations have been made for another week of tremendous selling. Store should and will be crowded to the limit on Monday and the following days.

Waists, Neckwear, Veilings,
Belts, Handkerchiefs,
Novelties, Leather Bags, Laces,
Embroideries, Towels,
Dress Goods, Muslinwear,
Ladies' and Children's Dresses,
Skirts, Hosiery, etc.

The Goods must be closed out, no matter how great the sacrifice.

A. BLOM

Fort St., opp. Catholic Church

REPORTS SPELL PROGRESS

Annual Men's Meeting Is a Success.

Officers elected at the fourth annual meeting of the Men's League of the Central Union church in the parish house last evening were as follows:

President, John R. Galt; vice-president, J. W. Gilmore; secretary, Charles R. Frazier; treasurer, W. E. Brown; councilors, A. Lewis, Jr., A. P. Griffiths, Robert Pratt, W. T. Pope, W. L. Whitney and J. E. Higgins. In each instance the choice was unanimous.

There was a large attendance, and following a sumptuous spread, the meeting was called to order for the transaction of annual business. Chairman A. Lewis, Jr., made his report, which was followed by the report of Treasurer J. R. Galt. The section leaders then made their reports, as follows: Friendship section, W. A. Bowen; social study, Dr. Victor S. Clark; social service, Dr. W. C. Hobdy; civic section, Judge W. L. Whitney; religious work section, Paul Super.

Beside these reports Paul Super, J. P. Cooke, Edgar Wood and J. R. Galt spoke in connection with the "Big Brother Movement" and gave many good reasons why all ought to join in it. The annual dues are one dollar, and the speakers stated that every little helps.

The address of the evening was given by Judge W. L. Whitney, who pronounced the remarks of Mr. Super by telling of his experience with the boys of Honolulu who have come under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, and making a strong plea for the Big Brother Movement.

One of the interesting reports of the evening was that of Dr. W. C.

Hobdy on "Social Service," telling of the work which had been accomplished during the year at Pa Ola camp, where eighty-eight tuberculosis patients were treated through the funds raised by members of the league.

Of the eighty-eight patients, sixty-three were victims of bona fide tuberculosis, and of this number eighteen were sent home cured. Of the twenty-five who gave tuberculosis signs, twenty-three were cured at the institution.

Dr. Hobdy laid much emphasis upon the work done through the financial assistance furnished by the league, and said there were 340 deaths from tuberculosis in the Territory last year, all of which could have been prevented had proper means for treatment of the patients been available.

President Griffiths, of Oahu College, in reporting on the funds to carry on the tuberculosis work stated that there had been subscribed for this year, \$2,517.50, considerably more than has been available at any time in the past.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 4.—Many of the sister ships of H. M. S. Egeria, of which there were at one time 16 in the list of H. M. S. Navy, have met with serious accidents, but the vessel which will be sold at auction at Esquimaux on October 9 and 10 by Stewart Williams, under orders of the British Admiralty, has escaped accident throughout her entire career—strong testimony to her staunchness. The Egeria was launched in 1875 and has never been in action. One of her sister ships ran ashore with her nose pointed in the direction of a light-house which was only a few yards away. Another was sunk by an explosion. The vessel was at the time near the Straits of Magellan. The captain was taking a bath and when the explosion took place he jumped out of a port and escaped unhurt, while many others of the crew were killed or injured. The Egeria would with her fine engines and staunch hull, be an exceptionally valuable purchase for the coasting or inland waters trade, for which she could very easily be adapted, or she would make a wrecking craft par excellence.

MATSON STEAMER BREAKS RECORD

Several existing records were smashed in the voyage of the Matson Navigation steamer Wilhelmina which was completed with the arrival of that vessel at Haeckfeld wharf early this morning completing a run down from the Coast in five days sixteen hours.

Not only did the steamer bring down the largest list of cabin passengers in her history, namely one hundred and fifty-seven, but the record shipment of automobiles arrived. Eighteen machines of various makes and consigned to the several local importing firms were included in the four thousand tons of general cargo for discharge at this port.

The Wilhelmina brought no mail the consignment having been given to the Chiyu Maru, but the Matson vessel was at her wharf some time before the Japanese boat finally negotiated Alakea wharf.

The Wilhelmina is to sail for Hilo on Friday evening and because of a holiday will not return to Honolulu before Monday morning.

While at the Hawaii port the vessel will be discharged of 1782 tons freight all of a general nature including supplies and lines of food stuffs.

Twenty steerage passengers arrived in the steamer. The officers report a pleasant trip down from the Coast with the exception of the first few days when the Wilhelmina met with a heavy head sea.

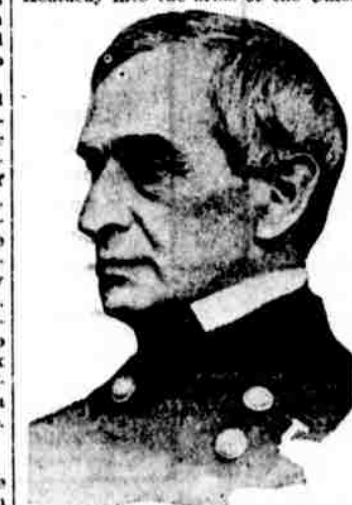
The vessel was fairly crowded but as one official stated this morning, there was always room for one or two more had they applied for transportation.

A large number of tourists were numbered among the passengers.

BULLETIN ADS PAY



THIS UNIQUE LIKENESS OF ULYSSES S. GRANT, SHOWING HIM WITH BEARD VERY MUCH LONGER THAN HE WORE IT AFTER HE BECAME FAMOUS, IS MADE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WHEN HE WAS A NEWLY MADE BRIGADIER IN COMMAND AT CAIRO, ILL., EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, 1861.



GENERAL ROBERT ANDERSON, HERO OF FORT SUMTER, APPOINTED TO KENTUCKY COMMAND IN SUMMER OF 1861, BUT SUCCEEDED BY GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH.

The outcome caused the first real rejoicing at Washington since the dark days of Bull Run.

The week ending Sept. 9 saw few other events of importance. On Sept. 3 the privateer Jeff Davis was reported sunk, having struck a bar off St. Augustine. This created little interest in the north, which next day was raised to fever heat by the rumor that Jefferson Davis himself was dead. The city of Washington was alarmed by the appearance of Confederate forts on Munson's hill, in sight of the capital. On Sept. 5 the body of General Nathaniel Lyon was laid at rest at Eastford, Conn. Speaker Galusha A. Grow pronouncing the funeral oration. Sept. 8 Washington's church in Alexandria was opened. Union soldiers playing the organ and composing the choir, and on Sept. 9 the Russian minister at Washington presented a remarkable communication from the czar, freely giving advice and expressing friendship for the United States.